Joseph H. Choate was puried in law books in his inug library, at No. 50 West Forty-seventh-st. when the reporter asked him what he thought of the appointthe reporter asked him what he thought of the appointment. "I think," replied the famous lawyer, as he laid aside the book he had been reading, "that it is a most excellent appointment; in fact you may quote me as saying that in my humble opinion no better me as saying that in my humble opinion no better me as saying that in my humble opinion no better me as a man af great legal attainments, of discretion and of sound judgment. As United States Circuit Judge he rendered a very able written opinion in the case of Zebold against the State of Kansas. The case involved was the constitutionality of the Prohibition law, because it took away the property of the brewers without providing connensatior. I argued the case myself on appeal before the Supreme Court, but that body pronounced the act cot situational. Yes," repeated Mr. Choate, "you may assert as coming from me that the appelniment of Judge Brewer is a most excellent one."

THE SIX NEW SENATORS DRAWING LOTS. MR. PETTIGREW GETS IN THE SIX-YEAR CLASS-TWO OF THE OTHERS TO RETIRE IN 1893, AND THREE IN 1891.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).-The liveliest incident in the Senate to-day was the drawing of lots to determine the classes to which the six new Senators from North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington should be severally assigned. Senator Pierce, of North Dakota, has arrived at the Capitol, and he and his colleague, Mr. Casey, were on hand when the Senate met, ready to take the oath, and try their chances in the lottery which the Committee on Privfleges and Elections had devised to vary the length of the term of the new-comers. Senator Cutlom, as soon as the minutes of yesterday's meeting had been read, took the floor to present the credentials of Mr. Pierce; and Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, formed the same office for Mr. Casey. The two Senators then advanced to the desk, and were sworn in the Vice-President. Mr. Pierce is a tall. broad-shouldered man, with a military air, has a black mustache, but is fast growing He was dressed in neatly fitting black clothes, and wore a yellow rose in the lapel of his coat. Mr. Casey is somewhat shorter and slighter than his colleague, but otherwise there is a general resemblance between them, even in the matter of premature baldness. Mr. Morton shook hands cordially both Senators when they had taken the oath, and then told them where to sign their names on the membership roll of the Senate.

As soon as these preliminaries were over, Senator Hoar called up his resolution, reported back unanimously from the Committee on Privileges and Elec-tion, for the assignment of the new Senators to classes. Mr. Cullem rose to call the attention of the Senate to resolution passed by both houses of the Dakota Legislature, requesting that ex-Governor Pierce be selected for the long term, rather than his colleague. Senator Hoar contended that the Legislature had no authority to make such a demand. The Senate alone could decide upon the method of allotment, and unbroken precedent would have to be followed. Everybody agreed to this, except that distinguished expert the Constitution," Mr. Call, of Florida. He made a few able remarks, but found himself, nevertheless, in a minority of one when a vote was taken.

Senator Hoar's scheme of allotment was simple enough when stripped of its verbiage as a resolution and put in simple language. The Senators, he exrms expired respectively in 1891, 1893 and 1895. There were twenty-six members in the last class and twenty-five in each of the others. The 1801 and 1893 classes were to be filled first. The next two Senators should go to two of the original three classes. Of the last two, one should be added to the class left over in the second drawing, making all three even again; and the other should go to one of the three classes, whichever he might draw.

Senators Allen, Casey and Moody, accordingly, were first called on to draw for their respective States, to determine the order of filling in the classes. Allen got No. 1, Moody 2 and Casey 3. The Washington men had, therefore, to deelde which should take the 1891 term and which the 1893. Allen got the longer and Squire the shorter. The drawing was done from a wainut ballothox with a long hamile. Secretary McCook made up the lots and held the urn, while the new Senators stood at one side of the desk and picked out the little slips of paper. There are twentx-six Senators in each class now, and three ballots were put in the box for the South Dakotans to draw from. No. 1 was for the 1893 class, No. 2 for 1801. Mr. Moody drew first, and got No. 3. Mr. Pettigrew was more luckly, and picked out No. 2, which assured him a full six-year term. The North Dakotans had now to draw for the remaining four-year vacancy. A blank and a numbered ballot were put in the box. Mr. Casey selected the numbered one, and got into the four-year class. Mr. Casey selected the numbered one, and got into the four-year class. Mr. Pettigrew however, for the placed in the urn. Mr. Perce, like Mr. Squire and Mr. Moody, drew No. 3, and will have to seek a relection after two years. These three are considered as lucky almost as Mr. Pettigrew, however, for they are likely to succeed themselves by the same Legislatures which elected them only a few weeks ago.

So potragical a lotter was avided by a sealed to seek as the contracted and and built a house, but the eviluation of the land and built a house, but the eviluates which elected them only a few weeks ago.

THE SPEAKER BUSY ON HIS COMMITTEES. HIS PROBABLE CHOICE OF CHAIRMEN FOR SOME

busily engaged already in the task of forming his com-mittees, and there is every reason to believe, from the present look of things, that the task will be dispatched with greater promptness than was the custom while the Democratic majority held sway, and the same was confided to Mr. Carlisle. The most imlikely to go either to Kelley, of Pennsylvania, or to McKinley, of Ohio. The Committee on Appropriations will probably have as its chairman Mr. Cannon, who is entitled to it by reason of senjority and long service. Ezra B. Taylor occupies a similar place with regard to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will, in all Ekelihood, have as its chairman a Western man; and indications point to General Henderson, of Illinois, as the future head of this important committee. There is no man in the House better posted upon fisheries and all matters affecting the stipping interests of the country than ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine; and as he was the senior member of the minority of this committee in the Lth Congress, he is likely to be appointed chairman of the commitfor the List Congress. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has long had in Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, one of its most useful and industrious members. Upon the titled, perhaps, to the chairmanship during the present Congress; but there are other reasons which favor his selection. General Curcheon. of Michigan, is talked of as chairman of Military Affairs, and Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

If it were not unusual, perhaps, to give two important chairmanships to one State, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, would stand a good chance of getting the chairmanship of Postotilices and Post Roads. The Committee on Indian Affairs is likely to have Mr. Perkins at its head.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, as the Speaker's lieutenant, is according to general impression, booked for a good committee. Gossips assign to him the chairmanship of the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, This committee, which ordinarily is not a particularly important one, is likely to play an important role during the present session of congress. As the chairman of this committee, Mr. Lodge could, for instance, report a bill for a Federal election law, which everybody, except the most rabid Democratic concedes to be a pressing necessity. Certainly the chairman of the committee reporting such a bill would leap from comparative obscurity, at one bound almost, reconstructions and interest and importance.

If it were not unusual, perhaps, to give two important

THE TRANSFER OF THE WEATHER BUREAU. REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE PROPOSED

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).—The annual message of the President recommends the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service to the Agricultural Department. The proposition is by no means a new one, yet, coming as it does for the first time from the President, it has attracted a good deal of at-

There are many reasons for and against such a transfer. General Grant, for instance, always held that it should be a strictly military establishment, and re-peatedly urged upon Congress the necessity of putting the whole service upon a strictly military basis. He never succeeded, however. In the last Congress the proposition to transfer the service to the Agricultural Department was discussed in the House, and finally agreed to by a substantial majority. The Senate, however, rejected the proposition by the unusually striking majority of thirty-three to nine. In view of iese facts, it is difficult to say what the action of Con-

ress will be at the present session regarding the President's recommendation

General Greely is reported as welcoming the recommendation of the President, so that the question so-long in dispute may at least have a thorough debate upon its merits. He is perfectly willing to have the transfer take place, provided it be done properly. In his opinion, the transfer would involve an a iditional expense to the Government of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 annually. Part of this would come from the extra money that would have to be paid to civilians, in place of the Army officers now on duty here. A large part would come from the money that would have to be expended to compensate the men a ourside stations for extra duty, on the basis of the eighthour law. The salary list of observers, in his opinion, would be increased fully 38 1-3 per cent; for where one man is now stationed, there would be two required under the civil rule. Telegraph operators, now enisted, would have to receive regular commercial salaries; and printers, now serving as enlisted men, would become members of the typographical union, and would swell the expense of the service wonderfully. annually. Part of this would come from the extra

A FLOOD OF BILLS IN THE SENATE. MORE THAN 500 INTRODUCED BESIDES MANY PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).-The session of the Senate, apart from the drawing of lots by the new Senators, was taken up almost entirely with presening petitions, resolutions and bills. The Reading Clerk got hoarse announcing the titles of all these and everybody who tried to keep tally of the papers sent to the desk soon gave up in despair More than 500 bills alone were introduced, and, beside the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, numerou statements from various Departments were ser clerk before he gave up the floor. Other Senators were almost as industrious. Many of the bills were simply reintroduced from last session. For instance, Senator Sherman offered his bill on Trusts, and his other well-known measure to regulate the election Representatives to Congress. Senator Chandler in troduced his Elections bill again, and Senator Spooner also presented two measures on the same subject. Senator George, of Mississippi, had a bill on

Reagan sent up a bill dealing with the currency question, and wanted to make a speech on it, but this question, and wanter to make a spection to the was primptly objected to. Senator Mitchell presented, among other measures, one to admit Idahe as a State. The Hartem River Canal bill was ordered to be printed once more, and Senator Vest offered a ten-minute resolution, with a familiar sound, asking for information about consular and notarial fees. Both he Missouri senators came to the front with bills to extend the Town Site law to the Territory of Oblahoms.

Oklahoma.

Finally, after the deluge was over, Senator Hoar Finally, after the deluge was over, Senator Hoar secured leave to have the Committee on Relations with Canada continued; and then Senator Sherman moved that the Senate go into executive session. Shortly afterward the Senate adjourned.

MR. DELANO ON THE WOOL TARIFF. Washington, Dec. 4 .- At the National Wool-Growers meeting to-day, a committee to prepare an address to the wool-growers of the United States was appointed The feature of the meeting was the annual of Columbus Delano, of Ohio, president of the National Wool-Growers' Association. He began by saying that both food and clothing should be produced at home. not purchased from abroad, when the people who consume them have facilities for their production. Necessity alone can justify their importation. The production of wool, he said, is practicable everywhere in the United States. "Under the influence of the Act For instance, the extreme coal consumption in twentyof 1883, our annual clip has been reduced 55,000,000 four hours of the foreign-designed Baltimore, about of 2 per cent annually to keep pace with the natural affoat, is given in "table of endurance" published growth of the country. . . To those who favor free trade as our true policy, I address no protest against free wool. From their standpoint they are The endurance table of the little gunboat Yorktown right. If it be free trade, let us have it as a system places her extreme coal consumption in twenty-four pure and simple, without the adulteration of duplicity pure and simple, without the adulteration of displicity under the name of 'incidental protection.' Let us do one or the other and have an economic policy that is entitled to an honest and correct name. A 'tariff for revenue' with 'incidental protection' is a delusion and a fraud. We need a National policy on this subject, honestly named, if protection, let fi be general and uniform, embracing all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people.' At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned, and the defegates in a body called on the President and Sceretary Rusk.

dence shows that he has not lived there since 1884 dence shows that he has not fived there since 1884. In 1886 be Lacy settled upon the land, and has since lived continuously thereon, and made valuable improvements. The Commissioner's decision reinstates Fleet in his rights, holding that his abandonment was involuntary, and allows him to complete his entry. The Commissioner also holds that neither Algyer nor be Lacy can have any claim to the land, for, unless Fleet is enfitled to it, it must intre to the rairroad commany under its grant. The land is said to be under its grant. The land is said to be

A PENSION FOR BEING ASSAULTED.

Washington, Dec. 4.-Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered a decision on the pension claim of Charles F. Reynolds, late of Company D. 1st Battalion, 12th United States Infantry. Reynolds's application was filed August 4, 1879, in which is alleged as a basis of his claim an unjustifiable assault upon hin with his sword on the left side and top of his head. indenting the skull and injuring him for life. claim was originally rejected on September 13, 1883, on the ground that the claimant was not in the line of duty when he received the alleged disabling injury. The claimant made a statement showing that he was assaulted by Pond for some trouble between the most fore Pond was promoted. The Assistant Secretary finds that the soldier received his injuries while in line of duty and directs that his name be placed upon the pension rolls. His pension will date from August 26, 1863.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The International Marine onference proceeded to-day to the consideration of the amendment proposed yesterday by Captain Richard, of France, to Section G, of Article 12, in the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals. Several amendments were proposed and accepted, and, as finally adopted, it read as follows:

A steam vessel and a sailing vessel, when towing shall, instead of the signals provided for in Section A and C of this Article, at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound on the whistle, siren, or tog.horn, three blasts in succession, namely, one prolonged blast, followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may also give this signal on her fog horn, but not on her whistle or siren.

The conference then proceeded with the consideration of Section H, in Article 12, in the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals, and it was

A steam vessel wishing to indicate to another "the way is off my ship; you may feel your way just me," may sound on her whistle or siren three blasts, viz: short, long, short, with intervals of about one second between them.

Several of the delegates wanted a special fog signal for vessels not under command or vessels laying or picking up telegraphic cables, and to this end a dele-gate presented a resolution embodying this proposition as the sense of the conference. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 4. No signal, however, was chosen, and the work of selecting it was re-ferred to the Committee on Sound Signals.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS HOURS. Washington, Dec. 4 .- The rules of the Executive

Mansion have been re-arranged as follows: Mansion have been Po-arranged as follows:

The Cabinet will meet or Tuesdays and Fridays, at noon. Senators and Representatives in Congress will be received by the President every day except Mondays, from 10 until 11:39 a.m. Persons not members of Congress, having business with the President, will be received from 11:30 a.m. until 12:30 p. m. every day, except Mondays and Cabinet days. Those who have no business, but call merely to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 1 o'clock p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

All the offers were accepted

TO ASSIST THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE. Washington, Dec. 4.—Clerk McPherson has made the following appointments; Charles P. McKenny, of Min nesota, to be Enrolling Clerk, vice King, of Illinois and Judson Holcomb, of Pennsylvania, to be Index Clerk, vice Otley, of Virginia. The appointees forand Judson Holcomb, of Pennsylvania, to be Index Clerk, vice Otley, of Virginia. The appointees formerly held the places to which they have been reappointed. Ezra L. Moorehouse, of New-York, has been Justice Fuller will deliver the address on the occasion.

Inestimable

As a Leavening Agent.

The Royal Baking Powder possesses a peculiar quality, not possessed by any other leavening agent. It provides bread, biscuit, cake, muffins, dumplings or rolls, which may be eaten when hot, without inconvenience, by persons of the most delicate digestive organs. With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. Distressing results likewise follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, phosphates or other adulterants.

> The hot roll and muffin and the delicious hot griddle cakes raised by the Royal Baking Powder are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat or any other food.

his is a qualification peculiar to the Royal Baking Powder which makes it inestimable as a leavening agent.

appointed Assistant Librarian of the House, vice

COAL CONSUMPTION BY THE NEW NAVY. THE RECORD OF ORDINARY CRUISING A FAIR TEST OF ITS PROBABLE EXPENSE.

Washin, wa, Dec. 4 (Special).—The statements re-cently made in these dispatches showing the capabililes of some of the new cruisers as coal-consumers have created a small sensation among people here who are terested in keeping up with Navy matters. The subject has been discussed in the Navy Department from the point of view of men who, being ordinarily well informed, have made a discovery. The figures given in the dispatches have excited some incredulity, because they are greatly at variance with the estimates made under this head by the designers of the ships inds, while it should have increased at the rate which a great deal has been said as the fastest warship officially as 235.6, while the steam log of the ship on her trial trips shows the amount to exceed 300 tons. actual service the boat will fall not far short of 100

> the Navy, due to a feeling that the publication of these extreme outside figures will create the impression that the new ships are going to be, from their great coal-consuming capacity, costly luxuries to the country. It is calculated that if the Baltimore is to burn 300 tons under full head, and the Yorktown 90 or 100 tons, it is going to take \$1,400 a day to run the first, and from \$450 to \$500 a day for the smaller ship; and these rather startling figures are thought likely to tend to frighten Congressmen out of their present liberal disposition toward the Navy. Secretary Tracy thinks the publication of such figures as these is not fair, because, as he says, the ships will not steam up to their full capacity more than two or three times in their lifetime; and their coal consumption in ordinary their lifetime; and their coal consumption in ordinary cruising will not exceed one-eighth or one-tenth the extreme quantity. The endurance tables give the Baltimore a speed of ten knots, or twenty-five tons a day, and the Vorktown the same speed on eleven tons; and, while actual tests show the tables to be untrustworthy, the figures are thought to nearly correct, say twenty or twenty-five per cent too low. The only record of ordinary cuitsing made by the large new vessels is from the Atlanta and Boston, which have made little runs to the West Indies within a year. The steam log shows an ave age consumption of twenty-seven tons a day, against a consumption of twonty-seven tons a day, against a maximum of eighty-three tons, given in the enturance table; but this is probably somewhat above the average of these ships when they have no West Indian revolutions to look after.

great coal eaters that are being constructed. It is remarked that the Secretary's recommendation, in his report just out, for new ships, is directed to Vessels of the "battle ship" type, for coast and harbor de-fence, which will not te large coal consumers, by reason of the nature of their duties; though having great capacity when under way in emergencies.

WORKING ON THE NEW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington, Dec. 4 .- Under the energetic and discreet management of General Casey, Chief of United States Engineers, the work on the new library of Congress, which a year ago was nothing more than a "hole in the ground," is rapidly being pushed forward. If Congress makes the needful appropriations, there is no reason why the treasures of the library, which are now almost inaccessible, and the books. quarters, should not be deposited in their future home by the time General Casey promised they would, in his report of last year. In this year's report, submitted to the Senate to-day, General Casey raviews in detail the work done, and says: "The progress made in the work has been entimently satisfactory, and the supermendent and engineer, Bernard R. Green, is to be congratulated upon the result, due largely to his careful attention to duty." Referring to the probable operations in the coming year, General Casey says work will be abandoned on the massenry during the freeding weather. Tea large detrictles, with steam hoisting apparatus, will be exected, and excavations made for bodiers and coal. Work will begin again on the massonry in April, and by the end of that season it is expected that the massonry of the basement story will be completed, the flooring of the first story finished, and all of the courtyard and a large part of the walls of the first story constructed. The amount expended from October 2, 1888, to December 1, 1850, was \$202,159 54, leaving a balance unexpended of \$737,840 46. The estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is \$650,000. by the time General Casey promised they would, in

INCREASED CIRCULATION IN OCTOBER. Washington, Dec. 4 .- A statement prepared at the net increase of 83,412,515 in circulation, and a net

Washington, Dec. 4.—The total collections of interal revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$40,783,350, an increase of \$4,039,364. hacal year were sets, 183,300, an increase of \$4,031,304, as compared with the collections in the corresponding period of last year. The increase has averaged more than \$1,000,000 a month, and was principally due to the increased consumption of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors. The increase on spirits alone was \$2,309,100. The receipts for Outober, 1889, were \$506,558 greater than for October, 1888.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Dec. 4.-Fourth-class postmasters were o-day appointed as follows: Pennsylvania-W. J. Dinges, Stanton's Hills; Mary E. Watt, Summil: J. D. Todd, Leasuresville; Mrs. Mary R. Cotton, Toughkenamon, New Jorsey-B. F. Washburn, Milton, New York-E. R. Carpenter, Ellenburg Contro.

NATIONAL BANKS SURRENDERING DEPOSITS. Washington, Dec. 4 .- Among to-use onds was \$200,000 4 per cents offered by two National bank depositaries for the surrender of Gov-ernment funds held by them.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$522,000, as follows:

Registered 4s—\$13,500, \$1,550, \$22,050, \$50,000, \$151.

Registered 4b—\$1,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$1,000, THE PAN-AMERICAN RULES COMPLETED.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CENTENNIAL Washigton, Dec. 4.-A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House appointed to have charge of the arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the first meeting of Congress, December 11, held a meeting

WHAT CAUSED HIS DEATH?

A POLICEMAN DIES UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

RUMORS THAT HE WAS ATTACKED AND BEATEN BY FELLOW-OFFICERS.

James J. Burke, a policeman attached to the Eliza beth-st. station, died in Bellevue Hospital last Thurs day, and was buried on Saturday in Calvary Cemetery Burke was appointed a policeman on August 15, 1884. His father is a policeman at the Eldridge-st. station, and his brother is a patrolman at the Leonard-st. statio Burke secured a leave of absence in the early part of last month on account of illness. He was attended at his home, at No. 53 Broome st., by Dr.M.A.McGovern. the police surgeon, and it was found that he had a severe congestion of the brain. On November 12 he went to Gouverneur Hospital, at the suggestion of Dr. Ward, the house surgeon, and also Burke's private physician. On November 18 Burke, being able o go out, called upon Dr. McGovern at his office in the Alhambra, No. 28 West Fifty-ninth-st. Burke looked to be in fair condition, though he complained of severe pains in his head, and was ordered by Dr. Mc-Govern to report at the station house on November 20 He did not go to the station, however, and Roundsman O'Brien was sent to his house to find out why he had not complied with orders. Burke told Brien that he was sick, and that there was no use of his going to the station house, as he could not perform his duty. Two days lafer Burke was again admitted transferred to Bellevue Hospital. He had become vioient, and had to be carried in a straight jacket in ar ambulance. He died three days later in horrible agony, in a cell in the alcoholic ward. Dr. J. H. Mc Intosh, the house surgeon at Bellovue, said that Burke's death was caused by heart failure, superinduced by alcoholism, or in other words, delirium tremens. While the record at Believue appears to be perfectly straight, there is a well-founded rumor that it does not

give the real cause of Burke's illness and death. McGovern said last night that he was not prepared to give a positive opinoin as to the cause of the police man's death, but he was told that it was due to a vio lent assault which had been committed upon him. Dr. McGovern said that a roundsman of the Elizabeth-st. station, name he was not at liberty to make public, had told him that he had seen Burke at Bellevue Hospifal eves were black, and his face and body were covered with scratches and bruises. Dr. McGovern was asonished to hear this, and could not account for it shortly afterward, a patrolman who was in the same platoon with Burke at the Elizabeth-st. station met Dr. McGovern and said to him that Burke had been attacked and beaten by policemen belonging to the Oak-st. station, and had died from the effects of the injuries received. Dr. McIntosh, at Bellevuo Hospital last evening, admitted that there were several bruises and scratches on Burke's face and chest, but did not know how they were caused.

Mrs. Burke said last evening that she was not al-

Mrs. Burke said last evening that she was not allowed to see her husband at Bellevue, and that the first thing that she heard about him from there was that he was dead. She had been told by John Grogan, of Brooklyn, that her husband had been beaten and robbed by thieves, but had not heard anything about his being attacked by a pollecman.

There is so much mystery connected with Burke's death that an investigation with be made to-day by Coroner Messemer, and Acting Sur intendent Byrnes will summon the pollecemen before him who claim to know about the case and sift the matter to the bottom. There is a reflection on the Police Department in any event, whether Burke died from alcoholism, without charges having been preferred against him for intoxication, or from the blow of a policeman's club.

EXCELLENT CARPETS IN MANY COLORS. All fine carpets show the effect of French design ad colorings. This is especially noteworthy in the new Wilton shown by Sheppard Knapp & Co., Sixth ave, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. A great many carpets are in individual colors or several shades of one color, or in delicate cameo colors, after Axminster patterns. New velvet carpets are exhibited chiefly in delicate low-toned coloring and old French moquette patterns. The finest American Axminsters now copy with fidelity the famous Scotch Axminster carpet, and are much cheaper. A floor of this large house is devoted to rugs of Oriental and domestic make. A variety of fine India and Persian rugs is shown in this department, including Daghestan, Mecca, Kelim and others. The excellent rugs made in Philadelphia are shown in all sizes from large carpets to small door mats. A large portion of this pets to small door mats. A large porsion of this house is now occupied by draperies, furniture and household decorations. A suite of rooms, comprising pariors and a dining-room, furnished with wall hangings of delicate colored brecades and darker tapestries, is used to display the furniture. Parior furniture is shown in gilt, uphoister d in delicate plushes, brocatelies and Protein apestries, and dining room furniture in massive oak and other woods, in seven colonial styles, or lighter Chippendale fashion.

DEFENDING KUNZE AND O'SULLIVAN. Chicago, Dec. 4.-When Judge McConnell's court morning, Mr. Donahoe, counsel for O'Sulfirst took up Kunze's case, arguing at length that there was no social or other apparent reason why he should conspire to kill Dr. Cronin, and that the identifications of him as having been seen in the flat at No. 117 Clarks.t., and denisting in the company of Cough-live and Challing. In the neighborhood of the Carlson. lin and O'Sullivan in the neighborhood of the Carison cottage soon after the murder, were incomplete and was incontestably proved that O'sullivan could have had nothing to do with the murder. Just before the noon recess the speaker recurred to the case of Kunze, pointing out as evidence of innocence the fact that, though he anticipated arrest, he did not run away, and declaring that it was not shown that Kunze knew either of the defendants except Coughlin and O'Sullivan prior to the murder. Taking up the ques-tion of O'Sullivan's contract with Cronin, the speaker read decisions touching criminal intention. This was to show that this circumstace could not be turned against O'Sullivan, because it had not been proved that O'Sullivan's intention was to use this contract to bring about Cronin's death. O'Sullivan, said Mr. Donahoe, had no motive to commit this crime; he was not at olds with Cronin; Cronin never did anything to harm him; the absence of a motive must be taken into the account when making up the judgment. The congract was made openly, and o'Sullivan freely confessed it and told all about it to whoever asked, even after the murder. read decisions touching criminal intention. This was

TWO MEN KILLED BY TRAINS. Elkton, Md., Dec. 4 (Special).-William Heath, age sixty, a track-walker on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Ealtimore Railroad, was struck by the engine attached to a wrecking train last night, near Northeast, Cecil County, and instantly killed. He had his east, Ceell County, and Instanty and the back to the train, which was running south on the northbound track. The body of Aaron Kinsloe, a well-known colored man, was found on this railroad this morning, five miles south of Eikton. He was struck by a train last night, also from the rear. Owing to one track being blocked last night, trains in both to track being blocked last night, trains in both the accidents.

DOCIORS DISAGREEING WITH FATAL RESULT.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 4.—Dr. J. D. S. Davis and
Dr. W. Locke Chew had a dispute last night at a meeting of the Medical Society. In the street it was renewed, and became a personal quarrel, which led to the shooting of Chew by Davis in front of the Metro politan Hotel. Chew is dying. The quarrel arose over a difference about the proper treatment of kidney disease. Both are young men and highly successful practitioners. Davis is in the hands of the Sheriff,

THE NATIONAL FISHERY ASSOCIATION. Boston, Dec. 4 .- The annual meeting of the National Fishery A sociation was held to day at Young's Hotel. President F. J. Babson, of Gloucester, presided. The president r. b. dasson, of chanceser, presided. The session was held with closed doors. A series of reso-lutions was presented and discussed in detail. They were finally laid on the table to be taken up at an adjourned meeting to be held in New-York next month.

L. S. Conn sold to Henry J. Weber 121 acres five miles southwest of the city limits. The property sold is the famous Grant farm, and on it is a log-house built by the General himself. This log house was not sold, Captain Conn stipulating that it shall be

JEFF DAVIS'S PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL.

New-Orleans, La., Dec. 4 .- Mr. Davis's condition to day is about the same as it has been for the last two days. The fact that he has had no fever for forty-eight hours is looked upon as an encouraging indication by his physicians.

At Very Moderate Prices Christmas Gifts of Furniture from Flint & Co., 14th-st., near 6th-ave

PROPOSING A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S IDEA OF THE BEST WAY TO COMMEMORATE THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).-There was some talk in and around the Senate to-day about an interesting proposal said to have been laid before the Repub ican caucus yesterday afternoon by Senator Edmunds. It was reported that the Vermont Senator had sug gested to his colleagues the founding and endowment Washington of a great National university, as the best possible celebration of the coming 400th anniversary of Columbus's landing in America. The proposed university would cost several millions of dollars, and would be a lasting and beneficent memorial to all ages of the great discoverer.

Senator Edmunds was asked this evening if such a project as the establishment of a National universit this city was actually contemplated as a means o honoring Columbus, and whether legislation to this end might be expected in the present session of Congre The Senator has always made it a rule to say from the floor of the Senate what he has to say on public neasures. He declined to go into the general question onsequently, or to make any predictions as to pos sible legislation on the subject during the winter This much, however, he was willing to say:

"I believe that the very best use the people's money in the Treasury could be put to, in the way of cele-brating the quadri-centenary of Columbus's landing, would be the founding, here in Washington, of a Nacional university, which should be to this country what other great universities are to foreign countries A World's Fair, as a means of celebrating this anniversary, would be in many ways instructive and beneficial, and by making this country better known to for-eigners might lead to important results. But such results, after all, are largely indeffunble, and more or less temporary-they certainly cannot be definitely measured and known. The establishment of a university here at the National expense, with suitable buildings, and a body of professors of high rank, would, on the con trary, be a permanent and lasting benefit. Such foundation would be a constant source of public en

foundation would be a constant source of public enlightenment, and an enormous power for the general
diffusion of knowledge. It would also be a worthy
memorial to all ages of Columbus."

The senator added that \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000
would probably be needed to start such an institution
and endow its professorships; but that the details of
the project would be discussed at the proper time.

The idea of founding a National university here was
a favorite one with the late Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and has been put forward once or twice, but
never much pushed. It looks now as if the project igoing to attract a large share of attention this winter,
and it may give the World's Fair a hard chase among
the schemes so far devised for the great celebration of
1892.

SHOES OF MANY KINDS AND QUALITIES.

The house of A. Alexander, Sixth-ave. and Twenty third-st., makers of fine shoes, is showing an extensive variety of all kinds of footwear. While a stock of the finest hand-made shoes is kept by this house, it also makes a specialty of providing plain, durable boodyear welt is sold for \$3. A good hand-sewed low shoe to wear with galters at \$3.50 and a strong handsewed winter walking shoe foxed with calfskin with perforated tip, at \$4 50. An entire department of the store is devoted to low shoes, where all variety of fine slippers are kept, and simple kid slippers with a fine slippers are kept, and simple kid slippers with a sensible low heel are sold at \$1 15. Soft, comfortable shoes for old ladies are shown in glove kid, with low heels and broad soles. For persons suffering from tender feet or buildons the house has a buttoned shoe of the softest kid made without scans at the side. The store has recently been enlarged and a new entrance for customers opened in Twenty-third-st.

MARSHAL AND MOONSHINER SHOOT EACH OTHER.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.-At Butler, Mo., a small own in the interior of the State, last night two men were shot and killed. One was Deputy United States Marshal J. P. Willis, and the other Pierce Morgan, a moonshiner, whom he attempted to arrest. Morgan was a man of desperate reputation, and when told that Will's had a warrant for his arrest, declared that he would never be taken alive. deputy met Morgan on the street last night at Builer, and approached him to serve the warrant. Morgan warned him that he would shoot him. Willis approached him to perform his duty, and Morgan drew his revolver and fired. The bullet missed the mark and Willis whipped out his revolver. Willis was shot in the stomach and died instantly. Morgan was shot in the stomach and died instantly.

A SOUTHERN ELEVATOR COMPANY'S FAILURE. Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 4-An investigation into the affairs of the Central Elevator Company by the creditors to-day shows a better condition of things than was at first supposed. It was found that there are about 100,000 bushels of wheat and other assets, and it is believed the company will be enabled to settle without scaling its debts to any great extent. It is not known yet, however, how many of the company's warehouse receipts are outstanding. The itabilities now aggregate \$170,000. None of the Chattanooga banks nor business houses are seriously affected by the failure.

Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 4 (Special).—Robert Davis and ohn Devinney, both age sixteen sons of coal minners, met ing. It was their duty to enter the mine first to feed the mules, and they got on the car to be let down engineer. The cage was only twenty feet below the surface, when the rope broke, and the cage dashed down seventy feet to a platform covering a pit forty feet deep and almost filled with water. This platform was crushed, and the cage sank to the bottom with the boys. Their bodies were recovered two hours late. Great indignation prevails against the mine owners, for not providing safety appliances, the use of which would have averted the disaster.

UNION PRINTERS AND A NON-UNION FOREMAN. Rome, Ga., Dec. 4.-The difficulties between "The three days has embarrassed the issue of the paper, was settled to-day by the printers receding from their demands, and coming back into the office under a non-union foreman, "The Tribune" is now an open non-union foreman, office, at Union prices.

A PENNSYLVANIA EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED. Pletsburg, Dec. 4.—The day express east on the Pennsylvania road was wrocked near Greensburg, Penn., this morning. A switch had been left open, and the express ran into a freight train. Both engines were wrecked and several cars. A dozen persons are reported to have been more or less injured, several, it is believed, fatully. The names of the injured as far as learned are: M. L. Brown, of Scottdale, engineer, and Elmer Myers, of Adamsburg, fireman, who will probably die: Engineer Daly and George Gray, fireman, severely hurt. A number of the passengers on the day express were slightly injured, but none seri-ou-ly. Dr. Kline, of Greensburg, Penn., was cut and bruised. Samuel Faso, of Philadelphia, received a deep cut above the right car, and George Sager, of Lan-caster, Penn., had his nose broken.

HANGING HERSELF WITH A SHAWL.

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Mrs, Frank Phillips, of Newfane Station, Niagara County, age twenty-four years, hanged herself this afternoon underneath the stairway of her home, with a shawl Her husband was at work in the woods in the forenoon, and on coming bome to dinner found his wife dead. Resides her husband, Mrs. Phillips leaves a two year-old child.

CLIOSOPHIC PRIZES AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, Dec. 4 (Special).—The annual sophomore tratorical contest of the Cliosophic Literary Society was held to-night. The prizes, which consist of valuable gold medals, were awarded as follows: First prize, John Van Ness, of Johnsonburg, N. J.; second prize, V. Lausing Collins, of London; honorable men-tion, Courtland P. Butler, of Ebbirstown, N. J.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Captain F. H. G. Ebstey, 21st Infantry, now at David's Island, New-York has been ordered to temporary duty at Fortress Monroe. Captain John B. Guthrie, 13th Infantry, and Second Lieutenant W. Y. Stamper, 21st Infantry, have been relieved from duty as members of the General Court Martial appointed October 3, and First Lieutenant William C. McFartand, 16th Infantry, has been ordered as a member of the same. First Lieutenant D. H. Boughton, 34 Cavairy, has been ordered to Lieutenant D. H. T., in connection with the establishment of Fort Supply, 1. T., in connection with the establishment of

eanteens.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall has been ordered to the Naval Station, New-London, December 10; Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Mages to examination for promotion. Licuiseant Edward Sturdy detached from the New-Hampshire, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Surgeon C. A. Siegfried from the Naval Station, New-London, and ordered to

fried from the Navai Station, New-London, and ordered to the New-Hampshire; Surgeon J. L. Neilson from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Portamouth; Pa-sed Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Berger from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders. The Board of Survey on the United States steamship Brooklyn, now at Norfolk, Va., has reported to the Navy Department that she cannot be repaired within the 20 per cent limit; and she will, therefore, be condemned and ap-

LEGGAT BROS'.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD. 265.672 Gergeous Holiday and Juvenile Books,

354.672 Magnificent Euglish and American Books, 148,782 Bibles, Prayer Books. &c., AT ANY PRICE.

GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE. 81 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK 34 Door West City Hall Park.

A STRONG STATE PAPER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. PRECISELY WHAT IT SHOULD BE

From The New-York Herald (Ind.) President Harrison's Message is a plain, business document, well written and making recommendations strictly in the line of the Republican platform.

WORTHY OF HIS CONSTITUENCY. From The New-York Mail and Express (Rep.) It will be regarded abroad as a State paper worthy of the Executive of 65,000,000 of people, who are solving more great problems than any other people on another people of the control of

HIS HEART BEATS TRUE TO LIBERTY. From The New-York Press (Rep.) By far the most important and satisfactory part of the Message is that devoted to the necessity of legis-lative measures to right the wrongs of the colored population of the south.

IT WAS DESIGNED NOT TO From the unhappy New-York Evening Post (Dem.) The best that can be said of the Message itself is that it will not cause any commotion.

WELL; HE DOES NOT URGE FREE TRADE AND From The New-York Times (Dem.)

To ay that Mr. Harrison is timid in his treatment of the larger question of National policy would give only a hint of the truth.

FRANK, ELOQUENT AND COURAGEOUS, From The Norwich Bulletin (Rep.)

There is in it no sign of a retreat from the central Republican positions; no sign of wavering; no sign of truckling to temperary prejudice; but, from beginning to finis, a self-evident and unmistalable solicit of loy-alty and devotion to the Nation's larger interests, and an honest zeal for the mereased prosperity and happi-ness of the people. NO; IT WAS MEANT FOR PATRIOTS

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.)

President Harrison's first Mes age doesn't suit the
political doctrinaires. Well, it was not intinded to ALIVE TO HIS RESPONSIBILITIES.

From The Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

He speaks of the principal topics that are likely to claim the attention of Congress with clear intelligence, but with the careful prudence of one who, with no desire to shirk any duty of his own, yet appreciates the many difficulties of the situation and would add nothing to the embarrassments of his party associates.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.). It is the strongest proof at once of the prosperity of the country and the proudest common sense of President Hardson that, save on four or five subjects, his recommendations in regard to the vast work of Federal administration unge a policy which every good citizen will approve.

PATRIOTIC RATHER THAN PARTISAN.

A STRONG FEATURE, TO BE SURE. . Mr. Blaine's Pan-Americanism leads and dominates the Message in a way that shows how foolish it would have been to omit it from the principal presentation of the Executive programme. From The New-York Star (Lem.)

THE PRODUCT OF A STATESMAN. From The Boston Traveller (Rep.)

It is admirable in its suggestions and recommends tions, state-manific in its scope and spirit, and will take high rank as an American State paper. "THE EVENING .POST." FOR INSTANCE.

From The Boston Journal (Rep.) What the President has to say upon the silver ques-tion will disappoint those of his critics who have been preparing to attack him on the ground of anticipated concessions in the direction of free comage.

From The Baltimore American (Rep.)

The Message is straightforward, manly and preeminently American in tone. AMERICAN TO THE BACKBONE.

USEFUL AND EXQUISITE THINGS IN SILVER The Whiting Manufacturing Company, Union Square and Sixteenth.st., is the largest house in the United states which deals exclusively in solid silver. This house makes all varieties of table sliver in the most original and artistic patterns, beside an immense assortment of toilet articles, fancy dishes, tiny trays. boxes and smaller articles almost without end; dainty little bonbon dishes with bonbon scoops of silver, salted almond dishes, entire sets for shavers, man cure sets, photograph frames, hand or pocket perfume cases and many other articles are shown in artistidecorated silver. Among articles ma solid silver are leather card-cases, pocketbooks, portfolios, cut glass and rare porcelain toflet bottles. flasks and fine feather dusters. Carving sets of the finest steel are shown in boxes for gifts with handles of buckborn or ivory, mounted with silver or of solid silver. Ink-stands and dainty little brush penwhere and p n try are for the library. A dainty fancy of the hour is a silver dollar or pocket-piece, which opens by a secret spring and discloses a place for a portrait. They chalk boxes for billiard players, bombon boxes from the size of a ten-cent piece to those three inches long, pocketinives with steel blades, coin holders and tiny pocket mirrors are some of the other novelties.

AN ERROR ABOUT JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

Boston fire on Thanksgiving Day gave the impression that Jordan, Marsh & Co. were burned out. This was not the fact. They lost the large building which they rented to Brown, Durrell & Co., but their wholesale and retail establishments were not reached by the James. None of the large retail establishments was burned.

LEFT HER HUSBAND OF HER OWN ACCORD. Birmingham, Conn., Dec. 4 (Special).-Mrs. M. F. Brazie, who, ft was reported, had been deserted by her husband in a s., a'l tows in Mas achisetts, returned to Birmingham to-day. She said that she had not been deserted, but had found it necessary to sengrate from deserted, but had found it necessary to separate from her husband, who had been rough and careless in his treatment of her, had refused her money and necessary articles, and had interfered with her mail and telegrams, so that she could not let her friends know what had become of her. Her herthers, william know what had become of her. Her herthers, william and Edward Goebel, went in search of her on Tuesday, and found her and her husband at Ore Hill. Counting the had disappeared from Ore Hill. The prominence of the family in this town has caused considerable interest to be taken in the affair.

ISAAC N. CHRISTLER'S MURDERER ARRESTED. Schenectady, Ohio, Dec. 4 (Special) -The verdlet of the coroner's jury this morning in the case of Isaac X. Christier is that he came to his death from blows series of from Nelson Hathaway, who was held in \$1.00 ball to await the action of the Grand Jury. Ball of furnished.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS ASTIR Charlesson, W. Va., Dec. 4 (Special), -Last night & Charleson, W. Va., Dec. 4 (Special). Last high at conference of prominent Republicans was held at Knights of Labor Hall. Fifteen counties were represented. A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Wilson with a view to ascertaining when the special session of the Legislature will be called, so that there might be prepared a call for a general state conference of the party.

THE DEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. THURSDAY. Washington, Dec. 4.—For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and thence to Florida and Texas, fair; warmer, except stationary temperature in Florida and Mississippi, For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by light rain; warmer.

TRIDUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS In the diagram a continuous line shows the bar

resterday, except for a little transient cloudiness at even ing. The temperature rance between 14 and 27 degrees the average (19%) being 13% lower than on the corresponding to the corresponding to the corresponding to the corresponding to the corresponding the corresponding to the

In the diagram a continuous line shows the baromet-ductuations yesterday, as observed at the United Stat-signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indical supporture noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

The Navy Department was to-day informed of the ar-rival of the United States steamship Richmond, dagship of the South Atlantic Squadron at Behia, Brazil-

Apply at once Dr. Sects's Electric Plaster in all cases of liver, kidney, and rheumatic troubles. Your druggist will supply you. Cures in three minutes.